The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,844. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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As the re-imposition of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

M'PHERSON—July 15th, at Fort George, Mr. James McPherson, Overseer of Roads, aged 35 years.

ALLINSON—July 14th, Miss Janet Allinson, Second Mistress of the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, aged 34 years, of abscess on the liver.

SOUBLET—July 15th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, John Soublet, seaman of the ship *Anne Jenkins*, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

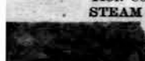
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 1st August at noon.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



"TILLY" will leave Bombay for Kurrachee on the 20th July, 1864, at NOON.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The fine A 1 first Clipper Ship KING ARTHUR, 1,000 Tons Burthen, Captain Manning, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)

THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. LIMSTRONG, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to CHARLES LIMSTRONG on board, or to MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine A 1 copper fastened Ship "SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY" J. H. WILSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to

MESSRS. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA to be here-after called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

SHIP FOR SALE.—The good Ship "ADMIRAL," formerly running as a Packet Ship between New York and Havre, 929 Tons American Register, 962 Tons English Register, 5/6 2.1 in veritas. She is in first-rate order and ready for sea. Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Owners.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line the best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £13 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Montgshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship "REMINGTON," FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Shippers by the *Owen Glendower* are here informed, that in conformity with the arrangement notified to them by Circular and Advertisement, Captain NORRIS will forthwith proceed to tranship the Cargo of the *Owen Glendower* to the Ship *Harmonides*, Captain ROBERT MORAN, for Liverpool, and they will therefore please take the necessary steps to protect their shipments by Insurance. MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain NORRIS and the Charterers of the *Owen Gleadower*.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

B. C. STOVIN,

Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with testimonials of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

6th July 1864.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FRANCESCO VAZ as a partner in our firm, and we have constituted him our procurator to sign our firm.

CAETANO VAZ & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

1st Class, to the Cape or Good Hope.

Per (3) Ships now employed in Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on Fixed Deposits, subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Private lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બમબાઇ જાઇંટ ઇંડયાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'SHOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less. Apply to J. B. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CHAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above-named Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to 28th July inclusive. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,

UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it on mortgages, and other Securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the persons who paid up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share on or before this instant until the 31st instant, on which date the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India will be held at the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July 1864, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and Auditors' Report.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, and VURJEEVONDASS MADOWDASS, Esqs., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year.

4th. To consider the remuneration of the Directors.

5th. To authorize the Directors to incorporate the Bank under the Legislative Council's Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.

JOHN CLOVER.

WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.

JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.

JOHN CLOVER.

JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કપની (લિમાટેડ.)

ઇંડીનાઇટેડ ઓરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 90 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 5th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

Published Quarterly.

EDITED by Major J. G. MEDLEY, R. E., A. I. C. E, Principal Thomason College. No. IV. will be issued on 1st August.

CONTENTS.

The Finance of Engineering.

XXXI. Cawnpoor Memorial Church (with a colored Lithograph.

XXXII. Turbine on the Ganges Canal.

XXXIII. Allygurh Fort.

XXXIV. On Retaining Walls.

XXXV. Chenab Saw Mills.

XXXVI. Silt Traps in the Dhoon Canals.

XXXVII. Punjanb Exhibition Building (with an Engraving).

XXXVIII. On Local Attraction.

XXXIX. Jumna Bridge Foundations.

Price to Subscribers 3 Rs., to Non-Subscribers 4 Rs.

No. IV. will only be sent to those Subscribers who have paid up. The subscription to the first volume (five Nos.) will be 16 Rs. from this date—payable to the Editor at Roorkees; to Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta or Bombay; and Messrs. Pharoah & Co., Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8 i feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,

At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.

Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.

Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.

Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN KUHN & Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, have for sale

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
,, Otard, Dupuy's 1857	,,	24
,, Old Champagne Cognac	,,	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	,,	13
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,,	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	,,	30
,, Gerothwold's	,,	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	,,	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	,,	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	,,	17
,, The first growths	,,	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Dawe's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

LANDED EX "LEPANTO," and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Ayala Albrecht's Chateau d'Ay Champagne in Quarts 1 doz. Cases Rs. 30 per doz.

Ditto in Pints 2 doz. Rs. 16 do.

DIROM, HUNTER & Co.,

Church Lane.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	... ...	Quarts	Rs. 5 per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	,, ,,	,,	5 ,,
Stout, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	5 ,,
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	,, ,,	,,	5 ,,
Do. do. ,,	... Pints	,,	3½ ,,
Porter, Tuneman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts	,,	5 ,,
Ale, Allesopps...	,,	,,	5 ,,

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints		11	8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts		16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		9	0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts		12	8 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India for the sale of above celebrated Brandy. A constant supply of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities always on hand in 1 dozen cases.

PASSMORE & Co.

3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. A constant supply always on hand.

PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne		per doz.
Mumms Magnums	... ...	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts		,, 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.		,, 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Mo-selles, Quarts.		,, 40
Do. do. do. Hocks		,, 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal...		,, 22
Do. Yellow Seal...		,, 26
Do. Black Seal		,, 30
Brandy Martell's		,, 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc		,, 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...	per dz. Rs.	42
Do. in pints ...	,,	,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	,,	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,,	15
Do. white do.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38
Do. do. do. Pints	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,,	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,,	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity, } Expected shortly.	,,	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,,	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,,	28

CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, per lb. box ... ... ,, 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)

SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof } At various prices.

IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godown the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs.	80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		40	0
Do. ,, a Crown		30	0
Do. ,, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown		30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints		16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29	0
Do. Golden, Do.		29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—Preventive Officers for Custom House service on salaries varying from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must be able to read and write English well, and to speak either Hindoostanee or Mahratta.

Applications with testimonials of character to be made to the Superintendent Preventive Service, Town Custom House.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somaseondrum & Co., Transit Agent, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

NOTICE.—To the Consignees of Cargo per Ship *King Arthur*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

N. B. The following Goods is ready on hand since last four days:—

700 Bags Rice. Mark A. B. C.
No. 1 2 2
Shipped by John Elliot & Co.
530 Bags Rice. Mark G. M.
Shipped by Canjee Topun.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—*NOTICE.*—*The Public is informed that the* 8-45 *P. M. Train from Bombay to Campooles, and the South-Eastern Line will resume running on and after* MONDAY *next, the* 18th *instant.*

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian at 5-40 P. M. will run through to Kussara and take Passengers for the North-Eastern Line.

The 8-45 P.M. Train from Bombay to Kussara will be discontinued.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 15th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the period within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company are to be signed has been enlarged. Persons who are entitled to sign and who are non-resident in India must do so on or before THURSDAY the 21st instant. Persons entitled to sign who are not now resident in India must sign on or before the 15th day of October 1864, but the first Call must be paid for then into the Asiatic Bank on or before Thursday, the 21st instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For the Promoters.

15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal, required for the Monsoon repairs of Roads.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WILLIAM ROBERT BAYLEY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gun-powder Works, at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalkseheds, and Hay Stacks Land will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th August 1864.

2. The lease will convey certain rights of reclaiming the foreshore.

3. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale, fifteen per cent. on or before Thursday, 25th August 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th November 1864; 25 per cent. on or before 16th February 1865, and the remainder on or before 15th August 1865.

4. Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

5. A plan of the Land and the terms of the lease may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 A. M.

Book Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the day.

CHINA MAIL.

Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P. M. Book late letters will be kept open, on payment of double fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

The Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this steamer.

FOR PORT MORRACHEE AND SIND.

Port Morrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed two hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Railway authorities have discontinued the running of Night Trains below the Ghauts, for the present, the public are hereby informed that letters, papers, and parcels posted during the Day for Stations on the North Eastern Line will be despatched by the next Morning Train; also letters and papers posted during the night up to 7 A. M., the hour at which the Letter Box is closed, will be sent by this opportunity.

Letters for stations dependant on the South Eastern Railway line posted by 6 o'clock and parcels before 12 noon, will go by the same day's despatch, and those posted after that hour will be despatched next morning when Mails are closed at 8 A. M. up to which time letters and papers can be received.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday 19th ..... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Grab-tide.
					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	16	Saturn rises at 11.14.	5 33	6 39	8 20	8 49	
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	9 17	9 43	
Mon.	18	Saturn sets at 11.2.	5 33	6 39	10	8 10 31	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 4. 12.	5 34	6 38	10	56 11 21	
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11	44	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0	8 0 29	
Fri.	22	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0	51 1 15	

Time-Ball drops 10h. 3m. 3 s. 14th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 8
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 9	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MADEIRA	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 9
BANGALORE	July 8	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 8	MEERUT	July 8
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 6
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 9	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 25

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

THE next telegram of English news by way of Galle is awaited in Bombay with an anxiety such as can only exist in one of the most speculative communities of the world at the critical moment when the success or ruin of thousands depends upon one turn of Fortune's wheel. The Calcutta steamer should reach Galle on the 19th inst., and it ought to bring certain information with regard to the war which we believe to be impending between England and Germany. Is it too much for us to ask that the Government of Bombay should on this occasion take special precautions to prevent the usual "interruption" of telegraphic communication between Galle and Bombay immediately after the arrival of the P. and O. steamer at the former port? There can be no doubt that the wealthy rogues to whose machinations the fortnightly cutting of the wires is attributed will be on the alert next week to make a coup which would enrich every one that had a hand in it. Will the Government, for once, condescend to interest itself in the affairs of the community, and give such instructions as will at least secure us against the success of common frauds? The "interruptions" very often take place in the Poona circle, within which the whole strength of the Government is concentrated; and it concerns the dignity of honourable Councillors and Secretaries that they should not allow themselves to be bearded in their own den. The Chamber of Commerce has, we hear, already applied to Government to issue orders that, as soon as the steamer is signalled, the principal officer of the Department at each station shall take charge of the wires, and allow no one but himself to send a message of any kind until the English news has been transmitted to Bombay. This is a very remarkable request; but we are afraid that no satisfactory working of the telegraph will be possible in India, until Sir John Lawrence has recourse to the vigorous mode of procedure which converted the Punjab into a loyal province of British India, and proclaims that, whenever the wires are broken within twenty-four hours after the mail steamer has anchored at Galle, the chief signaller for the time being at the station nearest to the place where the interruption occurs shall be hanged without warning on a convenient tree. Fining and imprisoning men who allow themselves to be bribed is of no manner of use. It may often be a good investment for a poor signaller to spend a year or two in gaol for having accepted a sum of money which will make him comfortable for the rest of his life. Some harsher form of treatment is required for this offence: and Sir John Lawrence is just the man to apply it without ceremony.

IT is more in sorrow than in anger that we address ourselves to the painful task of pointing out to our late correspondent, Dr. Anchises Honorius Gup, (the author of "Letters from the Falls of *Gossiper*,") why it is that we cannot accept the apology, which appeared the day before yesterday, in the columns of a contemporary.

The apology is neither satisfactory nor ample. It offers no atonement at all for much of the misconduct which it confesses. It supplies no defence in respect of the rest. It leaves the main points of misconduct entirely without notice.

That the Doctor has not seen the *Ultramar*, from which he gathers his "rumours" against a foreign Government *is not the question*; or we might ask, who then translated for the *Times of India*—the libellous articles of that half-caste journal? What we complained of, in our appeal to Sir Bartle Frere's Government, a few weeks ago, was that, in defiance of the Secretary of State, and his prohibition of the press to Civil Servants in general, this one should be allowed to enjoy, for the purpose of retailing Honore Gup, to the defamation of the friendly Viceroy of Goa, and his excellent administration, the permanent character of "Our Own Correspondent" to that notorious organ of the Bombay Civil Service. Whence the Honore Clique got their "Gup" we never cared to know. And it seems to us that if, as they now insinuate, they did not gather it from the pages of the fragrant *Ultramar*, or some such Goa source, the said Clique have laid themselves open to the graver charge of having invented, where we, in our charity, had blamed them merely for the prurience of their supposed credulity.

Nor is it any answer to our mild reproof or remonstrance, against the disgraceful condition, in which the public roads and travellers' bungalows in our part of the Concan are permitted by our glorious Civil Service to fall, that the Portuguese authorities have not abolished their Custom Houses over the Border, nor placed the comforts of their own travellers' bungalows at the free disposal of Dr. Gup, and his travelling Honore friends, without payment therefor. We never heard that the beastly entertainments of our own Government bungalows were to be had for nothing. On the contrary, we never remember to have had our disbursements than the value of a pie. [We do not mean, good English reader, what you call by that word, but a coin of that name with little more than that nominal "dam," which you spell so differently and, let us add, so irreverently withal.]

We might have thought, that the "Honore Correspondent's" friend Mr. P. (by which initial we recognise the celebrated Mr. Prig) might have been well contented, to pay what was due to the Goa Messman at the bungalow, where the said Prig was resting his weary limbs, and recreating himself after bruising and breaking all his small bones, upon the bumping, thumping, jumping, *Get onane quod exit in "umping"*) roads of the neighbouring British collectorates.

But no! A Portuguese serjeant, says Gup, had the cruelty to threaten Prig *noster* with his bayonet, if he did not pay his bill. Prig disliked the Messman's charge. But his aversion to that of the serjeant was greater still. Under those circumstances, it seems to us, that he was as wise in submitting at last, albeit with so ill a grace, to the former charge, as he had been unwise, at the first, in disputing it.

Not less irrelevant is it to talk of the possibility of Export Duties being laid on British commodities hereafter by the Viceroy at Panjim. There are none such now at all events. Indeed, it is the strength of the Viceroy's case, that he had, years ago, before plantation began, but in contemplation of the time when plantation would begin, and in favour of that great experiment, swept away Export Duties altogether. It is no answer to this, that, if those duties should happen to be restored hereafter, by some protectionist successor of the present Viceroy, much of the good which is doing will be undone. We have little doubt of that;—as little doubt as that no successor of the Conde de Torres Novas will be mad enough to attempt such mischief; and the rather, because it is now quite clear, that the Honore Clique, who desire the ruin of the hopes of Portugal, for the good estate of their ancient Indian dominion, will be the very men to advise him to attempt it.

Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ.

It is not denied that Sattary is no Back Bay:—that the plantation is not a job: that the competition of all the world is invited by the Government at the setting forth of the allotments: that the highest bidder gets them; and that, when he does, it is only to find himself tied and bound by the chain of the wisest conditions and rules which the skill of man, and the astuteness of legislation, can invent, for the protection of the *indigenæ*, the defence of vested rights, and the security of the public. All this is matter of record, and accessible, for a trifling fee, to any one who chooses to search the archives of Government at Panjim. It is too notorious to be doubted or denied. Dr. Gup might as well doubt or deny his own invaluable existence. He has not doubted, he has not denied it.

What he says is this:—"Oh yes! all this is very true. But only think what a sad thing it will be for those poor dear *indigenæ*, to have rich interlopers, from England and the United States of America, coming amongst them, to make them hewers of wood, and drawers of water in their own native land."

The ejaculation is a pious one, and a pathetic. But is neither original nor sincere. We are painfully familiar with it, as we are with the nightmare. Ever since the Civil Service of the happily defunct East India Company first began, that has been the burthen of their Canticle. "Keep out the interlopers, for God's sake, and the poor people's sake:—not for ours; although our class interest is also very much concerned indeed in the matter!"

"Woe, woe for Scotland, not a whit for me!"

But it has had its day, we hope, on our side of the Portuguese border, and we can scarcely think that it is going to be listened to on the other side of it. Yet we scarcely know. The sons of Zeruiah are still strong enough to club up a *Times of India*, as the Bombay Civil Service print modestly calls herself, to call names at and scold our own "interlopers;" and why not those of Portugal? It is also not so long ago since Mr. Glasson, the Father of Coffee Planting in the Concan and Malabar, first began that great career, armed with the mandate of one enlightened delegate of despotic power, we mean the then Governor of Bombay:—a mandate, requiring the Collectors and their Deputies all down the Coast, to render to its bearer all the information and assistance in their power. How it fared with him among those proconsuls we perfectly well remember. He got no assistance from any one of them; and, in every instance the information was confined to the stereotyped news: "this district produces cocoanuts:"—a piece of news which Mr. Glasson, in every instance too, gravely requited with a "thank 'ou, Sir! I saw them growing from the deck of my vessel as I coasted along!" A few years later, and Cochin alone, in one year, sent home to Europe more than half a million sterling, of native produce, not consisting of cocoanuts!

But let us return, from this digression, to our own mutton, the subject of the present article, although it be merely to take leave of him and it. We wish that he had spared himself the disgrace of a very unnecessary calumny, upon the respectable body of men to whom we have last alluded. Was it right—was it wise—to shake the planters of Sattary the objects of an accusation, so absurdly and so palpably false, as that of requiting with disrespect the good deserts of their Viceroy:—that very Viceroy whom they stand forward to defend against Honore and Dr. Gup; (if indeed the Viceroy be the individual whom the Doctor is endeavouring to denote by the very novel and barbarous title of the "Conde de Terras Novas!"

Yet, as we have said, it is not our wish to part in anger with the Doctor. We desire his good. We grieve over his imperfect ende[illegible] of action was to take no step [illegible]shes or without the permission [illegible]overnment. By this principle [illegible]e actuated after the incorpora[illegible]nce with British territories, She [illegible]anced age in 1858. After her death, it was decided to revise the allowances paid to the Bhonsla family, and to settle a provision on Janojee, the adopted son of the Rance. The new scale of allowances was fixed at Rupees 2,33,000. Janojee was constituted the head of the house, and to him the stipend is paid, for the use of the Rances, and for the palace and household expenses. The lands of Deor, in the Sattara district of the Bombay Presidency, which had been hereditary in the Bhonsla family for one hundred and twenty-five years, were conferred on Janojee and his heirs in perpetuity, with the title of Rajah of Deor. This grant given by the Viceroy in consideration of the fidelity of the Banka Baee and family during the mutiny, was presented June 1862 to Janojee, who is a well-educated young man, fond of the English, and is a constant visitor of the Chief Commissioner's.

Liberal provisions have also been made for the family connexions, and dependants of the late Rajah. These are very numerous, owing to the extraordinary and complicated domestic relations which it was the custom of Mahratta princes to contract. The total sum granted amounts to seven and three quarter lacs of rupees per annum; the pensioners number some 2,158 persons, and the pensions range from Rupees three, the lowest, to Rupees thirty-five thousand the highest. Besides these cash payments, the family have landed grants free of Revenue, worth about half a lac per annum, so that one-fourth the income of the late Nagpore Kingdom is devoted to the support of the Bhonsla family, together with their retainers and dependants, in accordance with the political obligations of our Government.

The Rao of Pithoreo, Ramchund Rao, formerly held the Fort and Talooka of Deoree, which his family had received from the Peishwa. He is a Mahratha Brahmin, and his family one of the oldest in these provinces. The Talooka yielded him about ten thousand rupees a year, and when we took possession of the country he got an estate in the Saugor district, on rent free tenure estimated at fifteen hundred pounds a year. His town of Deoree was burnt to the ground in April 1813, when thirteen thousand people are said to have been burnt to death. The particulars are as follows: Murdan Singh was at the time ruler of Gurra Kota, and he had a worthless nephew Zalim Singh, who had collected together an army of five thousand men, in the hopes of getting some district or fort for himself in the general scramble for dominion incident on the rise of the Pindarees and Ameer Khans, and the destruction of all balance of power among the great Chiefs of Central India. He came to attack Deoree, which was at that time an emporium of considerable trade, and the seat of many useful manufactures, in the expectation of being able to squeeze a good sum from the inhabitants of the town, to aid him in his enterprize. While his troops blocked up every gate, fire was by accident, set to the fence of some man's garden within; there had been no rain for six months, and everything was so much dried up that the flames spread rapidly, and though there was no wind when they began, it soon blew a gale. Ramchund Rao was then a little boy with his mother in the fortress, where she lived with his father and other relations. The flames soon extended to the fort, and the powder magazine blew up. The house in which they lived was burnt down and every soul except himself perished in it. His mother tried to bear him off in her arms, but fell down in her struggles to get him out, and was suffocated. His nurse snatched him up, and ran with him outside of the fort, to the bank of the river, where she made him over unhurt to a Marwarree merchant, who was mounted on a good horse, and who, making off across the river, carried him safe to his friends at Goorjeena, 20 miles off. The poor nurse fell down, exhausted when she saw her charge safe, and died. The wind appeared to blow in upon the poor devoted city from every side, and the troops of Zalim Singh, who at first prevented the people from rushing out at the gates, made off in a panic at the horrors before them. All the Rao's establishment had been driven into the city at the approach of Zalim Singh's troops, and scores of elephants, hundreds of camels, and thousands of horses and ponies perished in the flames, besides thirty thousand souls: only about five thousand people escaped, and these were reduced to beggary and wretchedness by the loss of their relations and their property. At the time the flames first began to spread an immense crowd of people had assembled under the bank of the Sonar river which flows close to the town, to see the widow of a soldier burn herself; her husband had been shot by one of Zalim Singh's troopers in the morning, and before mid-day she was by the side of the fatal pile, but the people [illegible] usual asked her to tell them what would happen, and she replied *the city will know in less than four hours*: in less than four hours it was reduced to ashes, and so the natives of course conclude, that since the event was so clearly foretold, it must have been decreed by God. This account of the event was described to me not long ago by the Rao himself and other natives as I was passing through Deoree, and they all believe it to be true. Deoree and the country round is infested with tigers, though they are not so bold now as they used to be formerly, and this is the story as related by the inhabitants as the reason for their being so plentiful, which is, that they are neither more nor less than men turned into tigers—a thing which took place in Central India very often. The only visible difference between the two sorts of tigers is that the metamorphosed tiger has no tail, while the *horah* or ordinary tiger, has a long one. In the jungles around Deoree, there is a root, which if a man eats of he is converted into a tiger on the spot, and if in this state he eat of another, he becomes a man again. Some years ago there was a man of the Khoormee caste, a great drunkard, who was seized with a violent desire to ascertain what a man felt like in the guise of a tiger, so he went one day to the jungle and brought home two of these roots, and desired his wife to stand by with one of them, and the instant she saw him become the tiger's shape, to thrust it down into his mouth. She consented, the husband ate the root, and instantly became a tiger, but his wife got so frightened at the sight of her husband in this shape, that she ran off with the antidote in her hand, her husband took to the woods, and there ate a good many of his friends from the neighbouring villages, until he was at last shot and recognized, from the circumstance of his having no tail. So my informant concluded his story by saying almost solemnly when any one hears of a tiger without a tail, they may be sure that it is some unfortunate man who has eaten of that root, and of all tigers he will be found the most mischievous." How my friend had satisfied himself of the truth of the above story I know not, but he religiously believes it, and so do most of the people in the town of Deoree, not one of whom doubted the story.

Reverting to the Rajah's pension, I may mention that the *Rao Sahib* leads a most dissipated life, leaving the management of his affairs to his Lallas, he is in consequence deeply in debt, and his actual income somewhat about rupees 7,000,—during the mutiny his loyalty was of such a doubtful nature, that he nearly lost his pension.

Rajah Bulwunt Singh, the Putteral Rajah, is also of a very ancient family, he has now about one hundred and twenty-five villages in the Rehlie purgunnah, in the Saugor district: his annual rental is about 20,000 rupees, as he pays also no revenue to Government. He is an Honorary Magistrate, but like most natives is fond of oppressing his villagers, though of late he has been on his good behaviour.

The Gond Rajah of Muckovi in the Hoshungabad district, by name Davie Singh, is of an old and independent family, he is also an Honorary Magistrate, but gets also a small pension from our Government. The only other chieftain of note is Kishen Rao Madho, Bhooskutta of Tinnonia near Hurdah in the above district. His ancestors were given a grant of land in old times by the Nizam of the Deccan, which they had to clear, hence his title of Bhooskutta from *Bhoos*—chaff or jungle; and *Kuttun*—to cut—a jungle clearer. The Rao has also the powers of an Honorary Magistrate on his own estate.

Thackoor Jowalier Singh of Rehlie, in the Saugor district, is also an Honorary Magistrate: he owns about eleven villages, and when the residents of Saugor were in the Fort during the mutiny, did good service. Rehlie is about 50 miles from Saugor, and was formerly the Zillah station, in place of Dumoh: the country round about is well cultivated. From Rehlie the station was moved to Hulta, and lastly to Dumoh. Between Rehlie and Dumoh is the large town of Garra Kota which in former years belonged to Murdun Singh, there was a large fort, which gave us some trouble to take in the Pindarree war, and again during the mutiny when the Bengal 52nd N. I. got possession of it, until Sir Hugh Rose despatched a force from Saugor, to oust them out under Captain Dickens of the 31st N. I., now of the Police. The Fort was a very strong one, and it has since been pulled to pieces, and when I visited the place in the cold weather, I saw nothing but a mass of ruins. The Rajahs formerly owned large Zemindarees round the Fort—and were great sportsmen, they had a game preserve about four miles from the Fort, where they erected a large native building—which is now in ruins—but there is still a high minar standing, from this the Rajah intended to see the stations of Saugor and Jubbalpore, but as soon as he built about a certain height the building fell down again and as he was repairing it, he died—so that the natives of course attach a story to it. The Rajah of Shahghur who owned the Fort and most of the land about Gurra Kota, is now a state prisoner at Lahore, he having fought against us during the mutiny. This same Fort of Gurra Kota was taken by Sindiah's army under the command of Jean Baptiste Felose just before our conquest in 1817.

It may be said of the Rajpoots of Malwa and Central India generally, that the Mogul Emperors of Delhi made the same use of them, that the Emperors of Germany and the Popes made of the military chiefs and classes of Europe during the middle ages. Industry and the peaceful arts being reduced to agriculture alone, under bad government or no government at all, the land remained the only thing worth appropriating, and it accordingly became appropriated by those alone who had the power to do so—by the Hindoo military classes collected around the heads of their clans, and powerful in their union. These held it under the paramount power on the feudal tenure of military service, as militia; or it was appropriated by the paramount power itself, who let it out on alluvial tenure to peaceful peasantry. The one was the Zemindaree, and the other the Mulgozaree tenure of India. The paramount power often assigned a portion of its reserved lands in Jaghеer to public officers for the payment of the establishments they required for the performance of the duties, military or civil, which was expected from them. Other portions were assigned in rent free tenure for services already performed, or to favourites; but in both cases the rights of the villages or land owner, were supposed to be unaffected as the Government was presumed to assign only its own claim to a certain portion as revenue. The military chiefs, essentially either soldiers or robbers, were continually fighting, either against each other, or against the peasantry, or public officers of the paramount power, like the Barons of Europe; and that paramount power often found like the easiest way to crush one of these refractory vassals was to put him, as such men had been put in Germany, to the head of the Empire, and offer his lands, his castles, and his wealth to the victor. This victor brought his own clansmen to occupy the lands and castles of the vanquished; and as these were the only things thought worth living for, the change commonly involved the utter destruction of the former occupants. The new possessors gave the name of their leader, their clan, or their former place of abode, to their new possession, and the tract of country over which they spread. Thus were founded the Bhoondelas, Powars, and Chundeles; upon the ruin of the Chundeles in Bundelcund, the Boghelas in Boghelcund or Rewah, the Kuchwahus, Sukurwars, and others along the Chumbul river, and throughout all parts of India. These different classes never learnt anything, or considered anything worth learning but the use of the sword; and a Rajpoot chief next to leading a gang of his own on great enterprises, delighted in nothing so much as having a gang or two of desperados under his patronage. A Boondela cannot marry a woman of his own clan, he must take a wife from the Powars or the Chundeles: and so of the other two clans, no member of one can take a wife from his own clan. They are very much disposed to fight and quarrel with each other, and not less are they disposed to unite against any third party, not of the same tribe. Braver men do not exist, I believe, than the Rajpoots of these provinces, who all carry swords from their infancy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BUSSORAH, 14TH JULY.

Steamer *Euphrates* left Bussorah for Kurrachee.

NEGAPATAM, 14TH JULY.

Steamer *Jaffna* from New Castle anchored.

MADRAS, 15TH JULY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Galle.

KURRACHEE, 14TH JULY.

Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, 15TH JULY.

Steamer *Nadi* from Madras anchored.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 10TH JULY.

THE independent chiefs in these provinces, like the feudal Barons of old, can trace their ancestry back for ages, and from the aristocracy of the country, and I have often been struck by the proud bearing of some of these Thakoors when asking them about old times. What tales of love and murder, of lust and rapine, might be revealed, were a Romance of the Peerage to be written of the chief families of this country. It is a strange fact that up to the year of the mutiny, the policy which depressed the independent native proprietary, and tended so far as possible to obliterate it, was a favourite one with the minds of the East India Company's servants. Whereever any measure of the Government increased its influence or enabled to strike fresh roots into the soil, the author of the step was sure to be some aristocratic appointed of the English Crown; and whenever any tenderness was expressed for the Indian aristocracy by a person actually engaged in the administration of the empire, the sympathy invariably gushed from some aristocratic bosom. Lord Cornwallis, by a few strokes of his pen, endowed Bengal with a numerous race of Zemindars. Lord Ellenborough, who invariably displays the zeal of a *novus homo* for his order, has been loud in his prohibitions of compassion for the Indian noble. And a man of a very different stamp, Mountstuart Elphinstone, occasionally expressed something of the same feeling, but then the one foible of that great administrator was notoriously his pride of birth. The process of manufacturing an Indian nobility has recently been exhibited on a grand scale in Oudh. The Talookdars whom the late Lord Canning erected into a landed nobility, were the premiers, generals, or their descendants of the sovereigns of Oudh. The Mahratta family of Bhonsla held formerly the greatest extent of territory in these provinces, their possessions extended over the province of Cuttack, right down to the sea; one of their first possessions was the province of Berar, from which they took the title of Rajah. After the first Mahratta war in 1803, Berar was thrown off from the Nagpore Kingdom, and transferred to the Nizam of the Deccan, under whose sovereignty it has since remained, at the same time the province of Cuttack was ceded to us. The powers of the Bhonslas culminated under the first and greatest of the Rughojees, who ruled from the Bay of Bengal in the East, to the Adjunta Hills overlooking Candeish in the West; from the Nurbudda in the north, to the Godavery in the south, over one of the greatest kingdoms ever founded by a Mahratta Prince. His revenues amounted to about a million sterling per annum. He died in 1755. It was in the reign of the second Rughojee that Cuttack and Berar were lost to the Bhonslas, and the Kingdom reduced by more than one-third. From this time also a British Resident was established at Nagpore. Rughojee the second died in 1816, and Appa Sahib was his successor. It was his treachery and defection in 1817 that brought about those events that ended so well for the British cause in the defence of the residency under Sir Richard Jenkins and the battle of Seetabuldie, as mentioned in my second letter, in which I also remarked on the Gond dynasty. The terms of the provision for the Bhonsla family were in the first instance declared at the time of annexation, these included the widows and connexions of the late Rajah, the total amount of pensions amounted to Rs. 2,55,000, of this the Banka Baee, the widow of the second Rughojee received Rs. 1,20,000 annually—she had been Regent in the days of Sir R. Jenkins during the minority of the third and last Rughojee; she is said to have been a very remarkable woman, her strong intellect, sound judgment, and great strength and consistency of purpose, enabled her to acquiesce and maintain an ascendancy in all the councils of the State and of the palace, which she never failed to exercise beneficially; while her kindness of disposition, her self-privations and her charities endeared her to the palace household, and won for her the affectionate regards of the multitude. She was [illegible] the British alliance, and her [illegible] of course attach a story to it. The Rajah of Shahghur who owned the Fort and most of the land about Gurra Kota, is now a state prisoner at Lahore, he having fought against us during the mutiny. This same Fort of Gurra Kota was taken by Sindiah's army under the command of Jean Baptiste Felose just before our conquest in 1817.

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FOREST RANGER.

COCHIN, 6TH JULY.

THE steamer *Penang*, Captain Blackmore, arrived at Narakal on the 30th ultimo and communication with her agents was carried on in perfect ease. She sailed the same evening with 690 cwts. of coffee for Bombay, shipped by Messrs. Scott Brothers & Co.

The *Cochin Chronicle* has collapsed; the issue of the 2nd inst. was its last, the plant and goodwill having been sold off to certain parties, who intend bringing out the paper in future under the designation of the *Malabar Mail*, under the editorship of of a gentleman, who it is said, "has been long and favourably known as a member of the Bengal and Bombay press." Another newspaper is also promised by a Bunneah merchant, to be called the *Cochin Weekly News and Malabar Intelligencer*. An Albion press, types, and other materials are on their way from London, and in a few months we may hope to see the paper fairly started out. The new Editor of the local paper is poking fun at Mr. Dewjee Bhimjee, the proprietor of the promised *Weekly News*.

There is only one vessel now in port, the brig *Ibis*. She is laid on the berth for the Mauritius, and willnot be away before August next, when the seasonpens.

We have had very nice weather for the last five or six days, and every thing [illegible]ght and cheerful.

The *Bombay Gazette* is comi[illegible]e just now very irregularly and late: fo[illegible]y it used to arrive in a week, but now it takes from 10 to 12 days.

The market is inactive, and but very little produce is coming in.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JULY.

To grumble is one of the necessities of human nature: our grumble this week may be summed up in the proverb, "it never rains, but it pours;" and I don't think that any one, who saw and felt the rain of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, will be inclined to accuse us of merely giving vent therein to the expression of a wanton propensity to complain. The roads of Calcutta, at least all the *khoa* ones, are rapidly subsiding, whether into the drains, or into the primæval swamp, which, I believe, underlies, the city, I am not at present prepared to-day. Dhurrumtolah and the Circular Road, particularly, were converted by the rain of Wednesday night into a labyrinth of pit-falls, and most of the other roads present a series of beautiful undulations, interspersed with pools. In the native town the usual number of houses have fallen; and in one instance there has been a loss of seven lives from the falling in of a temple during the hours of pooja. If things go on at the present rate much longer our pucca buildings will be following suit. Noah in the ark must have been rather hard up for news, and people here are coming to pretty much the same condition. The telegraph does not appear to be so good a messenger as the dove of the Patriarch, for it took six days to bring us a stale leaf. Two magistrates, however, have managed to make discoveries during the week. One has found out that the law provides no punishment for gharri-drivers leaving their horses and gharris in the public roads, while they carouse in the drinking shops, so that we may daily reckon on broken limbs and shattered equipgages, without being able to help ourselves: the other is indebted to his clerk for the information that people may wash dirty linen in the public tanks with impunity. What can be expected as long as magistrates depend on their clerks for their knowledge of the law? The week, however, has disclosed something worse than this. At Bograh two European gentlemen, one of them a police officer, have been incarcerated by the magistrate in a pestilential jail, and treated with unaccountable cruelty, upon a charge got up by natives, of committing dacoity in open daylight, the dacoity being in reality the search of a native house for some fugitives from justice, according to law. The *Englishman* gives a full account of the case, and comments upon it with just severity.

The health of Calcutta continues as extraordinary as it has been ever since Dr. Tonnerre began registering the deaths. The last return gave a mortality of only seventy-three in seven days, while the births were between fifty and sixty.

The new paper, *The Indian Daily News*, is to be published, I believe, on the 1st August under the Editorship of Captain Fenwick, late of the Bengal *Hurkaru*. Dr. Ralph Moore, the gentleman who in an eccentric advertisement announces his intention of cutting a canal from the Mutlah to Polly's nullah, edits the latter paper. Whether a cheap paper can succeed in India or not, may be a sufficiently doubtful question to tempt speculative individuals to try the experiment, though I for my part should be very sorry to have any money in it; but I do not think there can be any doubt of the failure of a journal conducted entirely by tradesmen to ensure respect. When members of Parliament at Home express apprehensions of unfair treatment from so innocent a connexion with the press as that of subscription to a fund for the relief of distressed reporters, what will people in India say to entrusting their reputations to the men of whom they buy, or do not buy, their tea, sugar, and coffee? If there are reasons to fear that a public orator, who does not subscribe to the "Newspaper Press Fund," will be declared to have been inaudible in the gallery, how much greater reasons are there to apprehend that a man who does not patronise the boots, shoes, and blacking in which his newspaper proprietors deal, will cut but a sorry figure in their columns? And how brilliant will be the temptation to go in largely for beers, wines, and cheroots, held out by the assurance of being written up into

999

counsel for the defence in our issue of the following morning. We now supply this mission, as far as we can.

We have already given Mr. Barton's remarks upon the evidence for the prosecution; and we now repeat them together with the opening portion of his very able and eloquent address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—GENTLEMEN OF THE Jury.—My duty is now to address you on behalf of the four prisoners whom I represent, the fifth has entrusted his life into the safe and careful hands of my learned friend Mr. Anstey, and I shall endeavour as much as the nature of the case will allow me, where so many prisoners are arraigned, to steer clear of that client, and confine my remarks to those whose dearest interests I defend. I need not say with what anxiety I enter on this defence, not so much on account of the evidence that has been laid before you by my learned friend the Advocate General as from a fear that the horrible nature of the offence may influence and prejudice your minds and lead you to judge of the guilt of the prisoners. From the enormity of the charge, I pray you guard against this, and remember the oath you have taken to find your verdict upon the evidence adduced before you and that only: forget the nature of the crime; forget all you have heard before entering that witness box. Keep your minds as a sheet of spare parchment to be indented on only by evidence clear, reliable, and convincing. The theory of the prosecution is that the prisoners at the bar, on account of some paltry litigation between Bheema, a widow, the mother of the poor murdered boy ("a widow's son") and Binabye, also a widow, one of my wretched clients entered into a diabolical conspiracy to clear from their path an obstacle in the shape of "poor Gunput," whose death is the immediate cause of the protracted enquiry we are now engaged on, and that poison was the instrument to be used to clear the path. That this child on the 10th May was waylaid by some one and that he was taken to the Mancoteer Temple at Byculla, and there, in the light and glare of the noonday sun, at the hour when the worshippers of the idol most do congregate, he was brutally and cruelly poisoned, and in a way so treacherous and dastardly as makes one's blood freeze with horror and one's heart thirst with indignation against the wretches who conceived and carried out such a revolting and heartless deed with motives so slight and inadequate, culminating in a crime so horrible.

The learned Counsel then said that the case was one of presumptive or circumstantial evidence. His Lordship would inform the Jury that such evidence is either the best or the worst evidence that can be obtained, for if a single link was wanting, the whole at once falls to the ground. Such a link, and a most important one, was wanting in this case. Where was the poison obtained, and who purchased it? Where was the evidence that any one of the prisoners ever possessed poison? The strictest search had been three times made by the police, but not a grain of poison had been found upon any of the prisoners or in their houses. But, observed the learned counsel, even admitting the whole story of the prosecution to be true in every particular; that the scene at the temple, so graphically described by the woman Chimmabye actually took place: that all the prisoners were present and acted as was attributed to them; and that the *burfi* was given by one of them to the boy; where was there a tittle of evidence that the sweetmeat contained poison? In a place like Bombay, where the most deadly poisons may be purchased by any one from every grocer in the town; and where the Government take no precautions whatever for restricting within legal, or even rational, limits, the sale of these deadly drugs, what would be more probable than that the unfortunate child had procured it accidentally? The evidence of Gunnesh was open to the very gravest suspicion, because he was really the only person who had a direct motive for making away with the boy. There was a quarrel between his mother and Binabye, which had extended to Gunnesh and his wife as being the servants of Binabye: he well knew that in case of Binabye's death he would lose his situation as manager of the temple and collector of its rents—the deceased boy having been the heir to the property: by getting rid of the boy he would at once remove an obstacle from his path. The learned counsel alluded to the remarkable case of Jonathan Bradford, an inn-keeper, who, many years ago, was hanged for murder upon the strongest possible circumstantial evidence, notwithstanding that he was innocent of the crime, though not of the intention to commit it. He had gone into the room of one of his lodgers, a traveller, in the dead of the night, with the intention of murdering him: but to his utter confusion and dismay, discovered that some one else had been before him and already cut the man's throat, robbed his victim, and effected his escape. Jonathan Bradford was discovered at this critical moment in the murdered man's room by some of the servants of the house, and was so confused that he did not even attempt to deny his guilt, was convicted of the crime, and sent to the gallows. The learned counsel, therefore, solemnly warned the Jury of the very great danger of jumping to hasty conclusions, even upon what appeared to be the very clearest evidence of the guilt of an accused person. The direct evidence in the present case was, the learned counsel remarked, very short, and not at all to be relied upon. Every one must naturally feel for the prosecutrix; for the loss of the widow's only son. She had given a full account in her evidence of everything that occurred to the unfortunate boy, from the time he returned from school at 9 o'clock on the morning until his death on the same night. There were, however, many serious discrepancies in her evidence, which the learned counsel pointed out to the Jury. Mr. Barton commented at considerable length upon the fact, that although the boy was perfectly sensible up to the time of his death, he had only accused one of the prisoners, Laxumon Poondlick, of having given him the poison. How easy it would have been for him, if the story of the prosecution was true, to have told any of the numerous persons who were all day in attendance on him at the hospital, the scene also of which have been enacted at the temple, and by name mentioned the names of the persons who were present when the poisoned sweetmeat was given to him. But, not a single word did he say of all this, against any one except Poondlick, although he remained sensible from the time the poison was administered to him till his death. Still, even admitting the whole story to be true, there was, the learned counsel remarked, no evidence of any but one person having known that poison was in the sweetmeat. Mr. Barton impeached both Gunnesh and his wife Chimmabye as the accomplices, if not the actual perpetrators of the crime; and after commenting on the whole of the evidence in a careful and elaborate manner, in which he denounced the manner in which police sepoys were permitted to tamper with the witnesses in criminal cases, he implored the Jury to give the most careful and merciful consideration to the case of the prisoners at the bar.

Mr. Anstey's address to the Jury on behalf of his client, the fifth prisoner, Rughonath Sewram, occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, and the learned counsel dissected the whole of the evidence—more especially that of the police havildar, whose conduct he denounced in the most unmeasured terms as being opposed to every principle of justice towards the prisoners—in a most skilful and elaborate manner. As a forensic effort it exhibited great ability, and it was listened to with marked attention by the Jury. The learned counsel contended that, whatever the opinion of the jury might be as regarded the other prisoners, ably defended by his learned friend Mr. Barton, the case of his client stood upon an independent basis in so far as some portions—very material portions—of the evidence were concerned. If any of them were guilty the fact did not in any way affect the innocence of his client, as according to his own statement made before the Magistrate, he was not at Byculla at all on the day the murder was committed. The learned counsel commented at great length and with due severity on the way in which these cases were "got up" by the police; and he denounced the system that had been permitted to supersede that introduced by Mr. Forjett, the late Commissioner of Police. Mr. Forjett had given orders, after repeated suggestions from the late Chief Justice, for all cases being sent, in the first instance, for the investigation of a European constable. This was a very wholesome rule, and it was much to be regretted that under the present system it had been departed from, and cases were now left entirely to the manipulation of the native subordinates of the force—even to mere sepoys. The evidence of the police havildar, Motee Wittoo, in the present case, was of a most disgraceful character, and totally unworthy of credit. The police had not made up their minds to include his client in the haul they intended to make of the large number of prisoners at the bar until after the Inquest: or, if it was, why was he not taken before the Coroner, or put under "surveillance," as some of the Crow witnesses politely expressed it. About this point His Lordship, the learned counsel thought, had expressed some surprise that the Advocate General had not exercised his right of re-examination; though it was a matter which reflected greatly on the honesty of the police. This witness had a very neat and handy way of getting over a difficulty, by saying "I did not say this because I was not asked." This was the man, who in consequence of his complete breakdown from his unexpected collision with the truth, retired disgraced from the witness box; and this was the man who admitted that he had the entire management of this most important case from the commencement until its committal; this was a most iniquitous rule of the department to which the witness belonged, as was clearly proved by his own statement of the case,—"Of course I had the conduct of this case from the beginning,—as I arrested the prisoners." Could the Jury really believe that there was any truth in a charge got up by such a man as that? It would only take one person to give the dose of arsenic to the boy (who, there could be no doubt, had been murdered by some one by poisoning) and all the other facts would soon follow; for what was there to prevent one of these bright geniuses of the police, to whom the learned counsel had just referred, from bringing any number of his acquaintances into the charge, having a bribe to gain, or a private resentment to gratify, by simply stating that while all this was going on so and so was present? There were, under the system which had apparently been introduced since Mr. Forjett left the country, no possible means of guarding against this kind of thing in cross-examination: and this system might any day take any gentleman from the Jury-box into the felon's dock. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment at great length on the evidence for the prosecution, in the course of which he stated that there was a great conspiracy going on right under the eyes of Mr. Connon, the Coroner; who, from the fact of his not understanding the language, could not be expected, any more than the learned counsel himself, or any gentleman on the Jury unacquainted with the native vernaculars, to know anything about it. And this only showed the futility of bringing a Coroner here who did not know the language, and opposing his heavy, dull, European intellect to the sharp edge of that of the wily Asiatic. The police were allowed a whole week to manipulate the case, and thus adroitly managed to "get up" this case in the manner it was presented to the Jury. Motee Wittoo, the havildar, appeared, upon his own showing, and for which he seemed to take great credit, to be all powerful for good or evil with the prisoners under his charge; and with the key of the Commissariat in his possession needed not the assistance of the old system of torture. He could starve them or feed them as he pleased; and there was seemingly no one to interfere between him and the wretches placed under his custody. There was, the learned counsel emphatically remarked, a disgraceful state of affairs going on in our police system, to the disgrace of the Crown and the local Government. Evidence was manipulated in all sorts of way, by the lowest dregs of society who find their way into the Bombay police force, because the Government will not provide a public prosecutor who should see to the proper treatment of cases like the present. The learned Counsel concluded his address by leaving his client with full confidence in their honour, justice, and integrity, in the hands of the Jury, and stated that he should afford the Advocate General the advantage, such as it was, of replying to him, by calling witnesses to show where his client was during the time when the murder was said to have been committed.

The following witnesses were this day called for the defence:—

Laxumon Ganoo, for the prisoner Venkoo, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed:—I know the prisoner Venkoo Nubajee. He is an enamceller and resides in Wittalwaddee. I remember the 10th of May last. I am in Venkoo's employment. On that day the landlord of Venkoo's house came there, and the rent was paid to him that evening. His name is Dossabhoy Jewanjee. I went to Venkoo's shop at 8 o'clock on that morning. Venkoo was there at that time, as also an old man and a boy. Dossabhoy came there at half-past 10 o'clock. Venkoo was then sitting there working. With his left hand he cuts Ramkowmee ornaments (prisoner has lost his right hand). This is enamel work. The Parsee was there all day till half-past 4 o'clock in order to have two gold finger rings made. At 11 o'clock A. M. Venkoo went away with some money, saying he was going to redeem a Ramnowmee ornament he had pledged some where. Within a short time after that he returned, and remained in the shop all the rest of the day. He was absent for about five or ten minutes. He brought back a Ramnowmee ornament. I can give no idea of the distance of the Byculla Railway bridge from Wittulwaddee. An entry in Guzerattee was made in a book by the Parsee of the payment of the rent, and of half a rupee for the workmanship of the finger rings. Wittulwaddee is near Kalbadevee.

To the Advocate General.—I produce the entries in the book (read by the interpreter). They are the last entries on the page. Ten minutes was about the time Venkoo was absent. He came back very soon.

To the Court.—There are other entries for rent in this book. (This was confirmed by the interpreter and, the book was handed to the Jury for their inspection.)

Purshotum Hurgovind, examined by Mr. Barton:—I am an Attorney's clerk. I know Venkoos house. It is more than an English mile from the temple where the murder is alleged to have been committed. The temple is at a far distance from the Railway bridge, on the left hand side going to Byculla. It is half an hour's walk from Venkoo's house.

Dossabhoy Jewanjee, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed:—Venkoo is the tenant of one of my houses. I remember the 10th of May last. I went to Venkoo's shop on the forenoon of that day. The entries shown me in this book are in my handwriting. I went to Venkoo's shop to get two finger rings made. I found him there and I remained there till about 4 o'clock. These entries are made in Venkoo's book, 12 rupees, on account of one month's rent, and half a rupee for the workmanship of the rings. The entries were made about 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening. Venkoo told me he had to go out to a Marwarree and asked me to sit down till he returned. He went away and returned in ten or fifteen minutes. With one exception he was in his shop all day till I left at 4 o'clock.

To the Advocate General.—He left the shop at about a quarter to 11 o'clock, shortly after I arrived there. He returned in about fifteen minutes. I took with me two old finger rings, as also a piece of gold. I am in the habit of going myself for my rent. I live at Dhobee Tullao at some distance firm Venkoo's shop. I am in the habit of going to shop to converse with him. It is on my way home. He is not a friend of mine, but as I have nothing to do I go and converse with him. I go there frequently but not daily.

To the Jury.—I wrote the entries with a native pen. They are both written with the same pen. I don't remember that I have another open account with Venkoo in the same book. (Looks through the book). Yes: I see there is a former account. Full acquittances have been given in the former account for monies paid. A full acquittance was not given in the second account. The entries were made by me in the terms Venkoo dictated.

Mr. Narrayen Dinnanathjee, one of the interpreters of the Court, deposed, that a native pen, or "kullum," will last for several days and often for months together. In the first account, with two exceptions, the payments are entered in the book as being made in full of all demands for rent. In the second account they are made on account. As far as I can judge I cannot see any thing suspicious about the entries in this book.

Mr. James Flynn, chief interpreter, in reply to Mr. Barton, said that he quite agreed with Mr. Narrayen Dinnanathjee in what he had said about the native pens. He also considered the book to be well kept. There is great uniformity in the writing in the second account: more than he would expect to find, considering that the entries purport to be made on different days. There is nothing in the second account to lead me to suspect anything.

To the Advocate General.—Some of the entries are in thicker writing than others. In some the writing appears to be smaller than in others.

To the Jury.—I should not entertain some suspicion from the uniformity of the writing; but I find nothing to strengthen that suspicion.

Dulla Kola, a Marwaree money lender, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed.—I know Venkoo Nubajee. I remember seeing him on the 5th day of Wysack shood, when he paid me fifteen rupees, two annas and a quarter for a Ramnowmee ornament which he had pledged with me five days before. (This was the 10th of May.) This occurred at about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day time (produces ledger). The distance between my shop and Venkoo's is about the same as from the Court house to the Elphinstone Circle. A person could walk the distance and back in about a quarter of an hour.

To the Advocate General.—This book is my ledger. I have not brought my cash book. I post up my ledger whenever I can find time, sometimes ten or fifteen days after the entries are made in the cash book. I did not think it was necessary to bring the cash book.

His Lordship said he ought to have brought his cash book and desired him to go and bring it immediately. He then left the Court accompanied by a clerk from the Crown Solicitor's office, for that purpose.

Bhowanee Mallaba, a working goldsmith in the employ of Venkoo, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed:—I was in Venkoo's shop when the Parsee examined here to-day came to my master's (Venkoo's) shop on the 10th of May last. My master was at that time in the shop. The Parsee came at half-past 10 A. M. I live in the same house with my master. The Parsee remained in my master's shop till 4 or half-past 4 P. M. getting finger rings made for him. My master did not go out at all on that day. Yes: he went to the Marwarree in the same lane. He was absent only three or four minutes. I am a boy of 12 years of age.

Gunputtee Ganoo, called on behalf of the prisoner Rughonath Sewram, examined by Mr. Anstey, deposed:—I am a nephew of the prisoner Rughonath, and a son of the prisoner Bewoo, woman. I live with Rughonath at *Korra-Koos*, opposite Angria's house, near the Mombadavie Chowkey, and some distance from the house of the prisoner Venkoo. I have not been on good terms with my mother since I was a child, because after my father's death she married again with the first prisoner Laxumon Poondlick. Rughonath, my uncle, is a goldsmith. He had been for some time in jail. We have always plenty of work. A goldsmith named Sewram Atmaram gave us work to do for him. I don't remember the exact date when he last came to our shop. I remember he gave us a Ramnowmee to make about two months ago, but I do not remember the day. It was to have been ready on Sunday the 3rd of May, but the shop was shut up and he went away. He came on Monday and said he wanted the Ramnowmee next day (Tuesday). He came again on Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remained until 6 or 7 in the evening. My uncle was at home from half-past 7 o'clock on Monday evening till 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening without once leaving his house. Atmaram remained all day on Tuesday until a Ramnowmee he had ordered from my uncle was completed. I help my uncle in his work. My uncle keeps two workmen—Narrayen Pandooba and Laxumee Bhow. They were at work in the shop all that day. I am about twenty years of age. My father died when I was very young. I do not remember every one who comes into my uncle's shop. It is usual for persons to wait in the shop till their work is completed.

To the Advocate General.—My uncle, the prisoner Rughonath, did not leave the house at all on Tuesday the 10th May. He does not go out generally, as he has always plenty of work. He did not go out for a whole week, as he had so much work at that time.

Narayen Pandoba in the employ of the prisoner Rughonath, in reply to Mr. Anstey, deposed:—My master has been in jail for about two months. He was arrested on a Friday. He had been all the week at home at work before that day. There was a Hindoo festival on the previous Sunday when our shop was shut and no work was done. Sewram Atmaram came to our shop on the Tuesday previous to my master's arrest.

This witness then corroborated in all material points the evidence of the last witness, the nephew of the prisoner Rughonath, as to Atmaram having remained all day at the shop and that his master never once left the shop all day at any time. A police sepoy came to my master's shop on Thursday and told my master that a murder had been committed and he would be required as a witness. He then took my master to the hospital. My master never goes out anywhere except to a broker's.

The Court and Jury rose for refreshment at 2 o'clock; and on the proceedings being about to be resumed, on their return, the Foreman on the part of the Jury requested to know whether they might be permitted to give their opinion as to the fifth prisoner Rughonath Sewram. His Lordship having given permission, the Foreman stated that the Jury disbelieved the evidence of Gunnesh and Chimmabye as to the prisoner Rughonath being present at the murder, and that they considered he was entitled to an acquittal.

His Lordship remarked that in this case there could be no mistake on the part of Gunnesh and Chimmabye in their evidence, as they distinctly and repeatedly swore that all the prisoners were present at the temple on the occasion deposed to. Their evidence could, therefore, only be rejected because it was considered to be false.

The Jury intimated, through their Foreman, that this was their opinion, and that they considered that those two witnesses had sworn falsely throughout.

As against the four other prisoners, the Advocate General offered to put in their confessions, when his Lordship remarked that the prosecution ought not to have confined the testimony with regard to the confessions to the statements of native policemen, but it should have called intelligent and trustworthy witnesses, such as Mr. Souter, Mr. Edginton, or some other officer to confirm it. This had not been done: and his Lordship would be sorry to allow a Jury to convict a prisoner of such a serious charge as murder upon confessions of this nature. The question, His Lordship thought, would be as to whether the Jury believed those confessions were made.

The Foreman stated that the Jury believed the confessions had been made; but that they would like to be guided by His Lordship on the law regarding confessions.

His Lordship said he would particularly allude to this matter in his summing up.

The Jury having returned a formal verdict of acquittal as regarded the fifth prisoner Rughonath Sewram, he was at once discharged by proclamation.

Mr. Barton upon this intimated to the Court that he should exercise his undoubted privilege, as counsel for the defence, of calling Rughonath as a witness, to which his Lordship assented.

The witness Gulla Colla, Marwarree, was here recalled, and showed certain entries in his cash book in reference to the Rannownee pledged with him by Rughonath.

Rughonath Sewram, upon his being discharged from the dock, was called into the witness box, and examined by Mr. Barton on oath. He deposed as follows:—I have heard the evidence given in this case by Gunnesh, Chimmabye, and Motee Wittoo, the police havildar. It is quite untrue. I never saw any of the prisoners or the deceased boy on the day he was poisoned.

Motee Wittoo, police havildar, recalled, deposed upon his former oath: I have heard what Rughonath stated just now. I was at the Inquest on the Thursday after the murder. Rughonath Sewram was at the Inquest on that day. I did not ask him on that day to give me 500 rupees, or to give evidence against the other four prisoners under a threat that he would have to stand his trial with them.

Rughonath Sewram recalled:—Motee Wittoo, havildar, asked me if I would give evidence against the prisoners and said, if you refuse to do so you also will be taken up. He at the same time, demanded from me 500 rupees. This was on the Thursday after the murder at the Inquest. I said I will not give you 500 rupees. (Identifies the havildar Motee Wittoo present in Court as the man who thus threatened him.)

To the Advocate General.—There was no one present when the havildar said this to me.

The Foreman here intimated to the Court that the Jury considered the whole of the other prisoners to be Not Guilty, and returned a verdict of acquittal accordingly.

His Lordship expressed his concurrence with the Jury, and said he considered they could not have justly come to any other verdict.

The prisoners were discharged by proclamation.

THE foregoing case was decided shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., and as the afternoon Jury had been discharged, the trial of Jacko Fernandes (case No. 27 of the Calendar), charged with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 240, the property of his master, one Dadabhoy Bomanjee, a coach-builder, pleaded not guilty. The notes were contained in the prosecutor's pocket book: and the prisoner's defence was that he found them under a key of white paint and had no intention to appropriate them to his own use.

The Jury, not been able to come to a decision in the box, retired at 4-30 P. M., and returned, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, with a verdict of "Not Guilty of theft; but Guilty of receiving the notes."

The learned Judge asked the Jury if they meant that the prisoner had received the notes "knowing them to have been stolen;" or did they believe he had "misappropriated them?" If not, he could not receive their verdict. The Foreman replied that they considered the prisoner "guilty of misappropriation." This was the second count in the indictment.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Court rose at 5 o'clock P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you inform me through your valuable paper, whether the Income Tax ceases on the 31st July 1864?

Bombay, 15th July. U. D.

*** The term for which the Income Tax was imposed by Mr. Wilson (5 years) ends on the 31st July, 1865) but Sir Charles Trevelyan may perhaps have to renew the tax for 5 years more.—ED. *B. G.*

THE INDIAN TRINITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The "Indian Trinity," in reference to the "Back Bay" affair, have done a wise act in allotting a large number of shares to the Managing Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the influential Secretaries to Government, and those who are in position and can help them, should they become in a fix.

Sir Bartle Frere's ordering his Secretariat staff to return the shares allotted them, is an act which should be appreciated, and even numbered. I should now suggest, Mr. Editor, that with stick in hand, you walk into the Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott's office, and on bended knees, implore the "Indian Trinity" to allot you twenty, nay! don't be too greedy! ten shares in the, (as "Tom Cringle" calls it) "Back Bay Crescent and Promenading Company (Limited)," out of the share that have been returned to the wealthy promoters.

Your bitter grudge against this Company will warrant their granting your request and who will, I have no doubt, be as pleased as "Punch," in buying you over, that as you have freely abused and bruised their wounded hearts and consciences, you will as freely make amends and apologies, promising never to do so again, but for the future to amend your Editorial pen and type, and praise them up, yea, even to the skies!

Is my opinion your's Mr. Editor? I should think, we ought to agree!

What causes at present the depression in the "Indian Trinity's" shares? is a question solvable by few. Is it not the returning of Secretarial allotted sharers? Illegality of sale by auction of 400 shares? Recoverability of premiums paid? And what not?

The Rev. Mr. Gell, on behalf of the wealthy promoters is endeavouring to throw dust into the eyes of an unsuspecting public, by answering the previous paras questions in a wrong light, and bringing forward the Articles of Association &c., which I shall here not dwell upon, as yesterday's Editorial being—perfection—in every particular.

Having to time now, I shall end for the present, but shall in my next, refer—*ad limitem* to all, each, and every particular, in connection with the "Indian Trinity's" unfortunate practices, and in the meantime, suspecting public through the columns of your contemporary, the scandalous *Times of India*. ARTFUL-DODGER.

Malabar Hill, 15th July.

DEPORTATION OF VAGRANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I hope you will be so kind as to give these lines a place in your valuable columns, as the subject treated of therein is, I consider, one of some importance to the public. In the *Times of India* of the 13th instant, particulars were given of a meeting in connexion with the "Strangers' Home," that has been lately established in Bombay; and the report suggests the desirability of the introduction of the Vagrants Act, with a view to the riddance of parties, who, through continual acts of intemperance, have made themselves a perfect nuisance. That such an Act would be most desirable is undoubted; but such introduction may be a matter of time, a plan put into operation lately in Calcutta, I believe, has followed the much less one of some under this category, and noticed in the *Deccan Herald* of the 4th inst. as follows, may lead to their ulterior good, and save them the mortification of forcible expulsion: "We learn that Calcutta has got rid of a number of its vagrants without having recourse to compulsory deportation. The manner of exit as narrated by the *Harkaru* is simpe in the extreme. The loafing mind has suddenly become filled with the idea that its energies are required in the United States, the congenial home of their class. Bridges are to be built, railways constructed, and so forth. The loafer accordingly presents himself to the United States Consul and expresses a desire to emigrate to the peaceful country that functionary represents. Not many questions are asked, no agreement is signed, and the man is put on board ship with a number of his followers and is off in high feather, and pastures new." In the event of the American Consul here refusing to follow his brother official's example, I dare say the matter of passage, would be met by the "Strangers' Society," whose liberality, for such a purpose, has not hitherto been appealed to in vain.

Bombay, 15th July. WELL-WISHER.

CASTE-FUND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I truly say I am not a little chagrined at the perusal of a correspondence signed "A Golden Monument" that has appeared in your to-day's issue. I readily admit that myself and many others of my age whom your correspondent ingeniously terms "Old Folks" with what truth and deservedness I cannot fairly know, may, perhaps, be induced to impute covert motives to a glorious "Hurrichund," or an illustrious "Sadashiva," or a skilful "Chintamon," taking an abrupt measure for collecting funds with the ostensible object of good to our caste in contenem. If the avowed object is the only inducement to the organisation of the Sonar Caste-fund it is anything wholly absurd why a company of such raw youths should despise the co-operation of "old folks." It is, doubtless, very easy to call a meeting of their few friends and expatiate by a tedious lecture on the good results of a proposal so worthily put forth by them. Why should they assiduously shun a public meeting of their caste-men and hesitate to appoint some honest, influential and experienced grown-up men from among them to undertake the laudable mission? It is a rule which has received the sanction of general approval, that encounters of a fund-started are always men of unimpeached and unimpeachable character if, at all, the successful end of the truly good move is to be secured. Tin in hard cash is to be trusted: and the present time will be admitted as productive of many evil desires to spring up in one's neighbourhood, looking at the tempting standard of the share bazaar. A new upstart whose honesty is yet untried will hardly be supposed to secure the confidence of a society at large. Who will then deny that a task of this onerous nature under the management of such an upstart must necessarily fail? I do not thus mean to cast a slur on the character of young men generally, but I am an "old folk," am sufficiently enlightened to discover some discreditable motives which sometimes actuate them to have recourse to such or similar public deed. The desire for influence with their castemen or for gaining a reputation at the expense of others is also found irresistible. Such men will do good to look out for still older "folks," in order to successfully operate a trick of guile over them. Your correspondent, I am humbly of opinion, has far outstripped the bounds of justice in ascribing the failure of the attempts of a mere upstart entirely to the doubtful minds of the alleged OLD FOLKS.

14th July.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You are well aware that there has been a great favouritism and jobbery practised in the allotments of the shares of this Company. Many persons holding inferior positions in life and whose means did not permit them even to pay the first deposit made payable on these shares have, through all sort of sycophancy and cringing of some or other of the promoters, been the fortunate allottees, and very likely, in some cases, for a larger number of shares than was applied for; whilst others holding equally good if not better status in life with the promoters themselves, and commanding large fortunes to be really useful in carrying out the objects of the Company to a successful issue, have been denied the privilege of being enlisted amongst the original allottees, although applied for, simply because they would not condescend to wait in person upon the high-principled and respectable gentleman, who are the promoters of this scheme. Now the question is, have not the latter class of applicants any remedy at law to proceed against the promoters for refusing their applications, particularly when those applications were lodged in a public manner, and those applicants undertook to act up to all the conditions of the allotment?

Any reply in elucidation of this question will greatly oblige yours, A CONSTANT READER.

Bombay, 15th July.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your late very elaborate exposures in the *Gazette* regarding the doings of this Company have emboldened me to address you these few lines, and I hope your public-spiritedness and keen appreciation of justice and fair play will induce you to answer the following queries, in which I as well as many other members of the public are highly interested.

You are aware, Sir, that prior to the issue of the allotments of the Back Bay Reclamation Company's shares, the shares of other joint stock companies, including those of the Financial Association of India and China, commanded high premiums, these latter having been done for, from 90 to 95 per cent. premium. And I together with many others in anticipation of the very favourable results expected to be derived from the working of this Association did not hesitate to buy these shares from 80 to 90 per cent. premium. The Reclamation Company in the meantime issue their allotments, and somehow or other their shares are sent up very high in value. Taking advantages of these favourable circumstances, the promoters announce the sale of 400 shares by public outcry, which were very spiritedly competed for by all the sections of the community, the Financial Association of India and China also having its shares in the purchase. Immediately after, the share market in general gets easier and down go the shares of all joint-stockeries, the Financial Association reaching the lowest point up to 35 per cent premium. I cannot account why the latter should suffer so great a decline in value immediately after the sale, unless it be attributed to its having incurred a great loss by this purchase.

Now as the validity of this sale has been questioned by more than one able member of the Bombay Bar and as the tone of public voice is also inclined to the same view of the case, I ask, why the Directors of the Financial Association do not take steps to proceed against the Reclamation Company, demanding back the high premium paid on the purchase of its shares. I should surmise, that the Directors are backward in performing their duties towards their shareholders in this instance, in consequence of their being personally interested in having fortunately allotted to them some shares in their individual private capacities and thereby being unwilling to incur the displeasure of the Promoters of the Back Bay Reclamation Company; or one of the influential gentlemen in the Board of Directors of the Financial Association, being also a Director of the Reclamation Company, may have influenced his other co-Directors in the matter, which, if true is much to be regretted, as from the high position and unimpeachable character these other gentlemen enjoy, it was expected that they would never allow the influence of others to take the better part of their judgment. No matter how it is, but it is evident that if the sale of these 400 shares can be proved as null, and if the Directors of the Association remain indifferent in maintaining their rights. I ask, cannot the shareholders hold them liable for any loss suffered by them in consequence of this apparent disregard to their interests, on the part of those in whose hand these interest have been consigned? I should like also to know your opinion if I, as one of the shareholders of the Association can hold the Directors liable for any loss I might have sustained in consequence of this disgraceful want of regard on their part to secure the best interest of the Association by all possible means in their power.

Any suggestions made by you or any of your readers and correspondents in further elucidation of these questions will greatly oblige.

Bombay, 15th July. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

His Excellency Sir William Denison arrived yesterday afternoon 6th July and proceeded direct to "Woodlands." We are glad to see that the read leading to this house has been put into thorough repair by the local Engineer Officer.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 7.

FISH FOR THE NEILGHERRIES.—We suggested long ago that fish should be introduced into the Ootacamund lake to supply the residents with a very desirable, and very scarce article of diet. Sir William Denison, who hides his candle too much under a bushel, we observe has been giving his attention to the subject, but as His Excellency will not publish his minutes after the Trevelyan fashion, we get at the result of his recommendation in a letter from Dr. Day, who has consequently all the honor, and will probably also receive the glory of contributing this truly valuable acquisition to the local table. Dr. Day makes a sweeping allusion to low country fish and wipes them out of the possibility of culture on the Neilgherries, transferring his theory of importation and development to England. Some varieties of English fish may do tolerably well, but we ask, why has China been overlooked? That country is nearer to India than England, the waters and their edible inhabitants are more closely assimilated, and the Chinese know as much about fish culture, as the greatest European pisciculturist, or the most thorough bred English fish-monger. Glancing at the difficulties, danger, and uncertainty attending the transportation of the ova of fish, as detailed by Dr. Day, it appears to us that the nearer the source of supply the more certain will be the success of the experiment, besides which the fish of China are notorious for their delicacy and nutritive properties. Apart, however, from this objection to Dr. Day's view of supplying the Neilgherries with fish, we do not see any reference made by him to stocking the Ootacamund lake, fish in which would be more practically useful than in streams and "pieces of water" at a distance. Those streams and water beds are in fact already supplied with fish, but as we remarked recently, they may as well be in the moon, so far as their availableness to people in Ootacamund is concerned. At Billicul, only eight miles from Ootacamund, there is a lake or tank in which there are excellent fish, but no one here ever gets a sight of them much less an eating. Sir William Denison and Dr. Day, to hand down a name to posterity, should adopt means for giving us fish closer to hand, and the Ootacamund lake, which is upwards of a mile in length affords a capital depository for all the ova in the world. Another recommendatory quality is, that there are lots of *minnows* in this lake, the "small fry" on which, as Dr. Day tells us, fish of more dignified proportions are fond of feeding, so that there will be no lack of food for the strangers. One great advantage arising from stocking the Ootacamund lake with fish will be, that the water will be kept pure, for neither a Governor nor a Commander-in-Chief we presume would like to consume fish improperly fattened. We repeat the suggestion made more than two years ago to stock the Ootacamund lake with fish. In addition to the dietary importance of the measure, there will be a realization of the accessory advantages, pictured by Dr. Day—"recreation for Anglers, and diversion for convalescents."—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE learn that Government has sanctioned the permanent appointment of Captain C. Burbank as Protector of Emigrants, but he is still to officiate as Agent for the Labor Transport.—*Englishman, July* 8.

IN our Sporting column we give a revised list of the Entrances for the Calcutta Races, of the 1st of July; the Derby, the Welter, the Colonial, the Merchant's, but alas! no Governor General's Cup. *Procul! oh procul! este profani!* is evidently the motto at Simla in all matters connected with racing.—*Id.*

IF we required proof of the enormous increase in the value of real property in and near Calcutta now-a-days, we should find irresistible evidence in the operations of the E. I. Railway Company. It has been for long a source of complaint that the Company's station at Howrah was ridiculously inadequate to the wants of the Service, and an effort is now being made to purchase some eighty beegahs of adjacent land, on which to erect sheds, Engine rooms, workshops, and all the other paraphernalia of a first class Railway Terminus. The effort is, we hear, likely to be unsuccessful, and that for the best of all reasons: the lucky owners of the ground are masters of the situation, and demand the modest sum of sixteen lacs of rupees for their property. Now, if any of our readers will take the trouble to look into the last budget, they will find that the only monies available for Railway purposes of this description are about four lacs, so that unless the proprietors come down heavily in their demands, there is but little chance of our having a suitable terminus at Howrah. The amount does certainly seem preposterous, but it must not be forgotten that all our Bengal land has risen ten-fold in value within the last five or six years: estates which were then easily purchaseable at ten years' rental now sell for twenty, and as railroads extend and means of communication improve, the enhancement will doubtless be much greater. There is a good time coming for the ryot in all this, and he may now, for the first time since the days of Menoo, begin to save money and defy the "rawboned planter with his whip." The produce of the soil will keep pace in price with the value of the land, and the tenant will get his share of the benefit.

But still, though we sympathise heartily with all this improvement both present and prospective, we must have a Railway Terminus worthy the name somewhere or other, and if the owners of the Howrah soil will not sell it at a reasonable price, it will be better to think of bridging the Hooghly at once, and of buying land comparatively cheap some where in the Northern suburbs.—*Id.*

WE are glad to state that a meeting of gentlemen has been held, presided over by the Bishop of Calcutta, for the purpose of taking immediate steps to render the memorial to Dr. Duff a success. A circular will be issued and other measures adopted to do away with the reproach which certainly rests at present upon the projectors of the memorial. We may also mention that an interesting letter has been received from Dr. Duff, written from D'Urban, the capital of Natal. It is evident that his health must have been in a great measure restored, for he had travelled many hundreds of miles, sometimes through a country where there are no made roads, and consequently where travelling is attended with fatigue and inconvenience, Dr. Duff visited numbers of schools, and several missionary stations, among other African notabilities he had an interview with old Moshesh, the great chief of the Busato tribe, who resides on the top of a table mountain and is the supreme potentate of these regions. He also saw and conversed with the Zulu Kaffir who "gravelled" Dr. Colenso with his questions as described in the preface to Colenso's interesting work of fiction. Bishop Gray was about to perform the service of deposing Dr Colenso in his own cathedral, and at this service it was Dr. Duff's intention to be present. His tour seems to have been an interesting and a varied one, and we believe that he was to sail from Cape Town for England on the 20th of June.—*Friend of India, July* 7.

CABOOL.

14th June.—The following news from the camp of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was received to-day:—

"Since the battle of Bajgah, there has been another fight at Hajur, a place near Yakavolung, between Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan and Noor Mohamed Khan Kohistanee, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan on receiving information from Meer Mohib Allee of Mohamed Uslum Khan's advance towards Hazara, had sent reinforcements to Noor Mahomed Khan, but as Uslum Khan had more troops than Noor Mohamed had, he surrounded Hajur and compelled Noor Mohamed to surrender. There are conflicting accounts about Noor Mohamed, some say that he left his guns and ammunition in Hajur and had fled towards Kohistan, while others say that Noor Mohamed Khan was killed in action. About four hundred men of Noor Mohamed's are said to have been killed and wounded in this battle."

From Bamean news has been received to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very much annoyed when he got this letter from Sirdar Wully Moham

FROM THE CLYDE

813 City of Dublin, Taylor.
969 City of Madras—Graham
988 City of Shanghae, Smith.—W. Nicol & Co. May 24
995 City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co. Apr. 26
Ostram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1000 Compta, Murphy.—Iron Ship Co. June 2
1006 Dhollerah, Starkie.—Iron Ship Co. May 25

FROM GRENOCK.

517 Ta-Pany-Yo, Girdley. May 28

FROM BANGOON.

461 Cresswell, Archeser. June 8
642 China, Petersen.
895 Caroline, Turner.
383 Empress of India, Harrison.
490 Hunter, Toyin.
735 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
730 Leopold Cateaux, Mcaise.
775 Minerva, Beron.
667 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.
345 Japan, Page.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
782 St. Hilda, Logan.
681 Waterlily, Bryan.
732 W. Stevenson, Rorden,
900 Wurtemburg, Chase.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samosset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

309 Aristides.
999 Allum Ghier, Henderson.
Azelia Brown.
Anne, Henderson. May 11
432 Bengal, Rosse.
1408 Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co.
1329 D. Benares, Benedict.
1087 Chatsworth, Jacker.
906 Coringa, Wilson. May 28
1056 Day Dream.
1079 Esmeralda, (s)
1146 Elizabeth Kate.
Indian. June 8
637 J. W. Brockman.
850 John Rennie—B. and A. Hormusjee.
Merle Blanco. June 18
Mayaram Dayaram. June 3
North West.
1302 Northern Empire—B. and A. Hormusjee. June 23
1075 Natolia. June 26
714 Nadas, Stearns—Hobart & Co.
800 Ophir.
994 Portland. June 20
Prince of Wales. June 14
698 Schah Jehan.
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson. June 13
363 Tenzer.
Turkey
1386 Timoor Shah, Dodd. May 21

FROM MAULMAIN.

Colonel Burney.
339 Empress of China.
433 Hamilton, Bragdon.
W. Stevenson.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner. May 6
1319 Cavour.
821 Castle Avon, Spence. May 6
973 Leamington, Bell.

FROM AKYAB.

895 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	.....	180 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	230 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	90 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	[nominal. 200 pr. ct. pm.
Delhi Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Imperial Bank of India	175	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	2 per ct. pm.
Asia Indian Bank	25	.....	6 per ct. pm.
Asian Peninsular London & China			
Bank	50	.....	10 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	15 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	48 per ct. pm.
Union of India	50	.....	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 63,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	5,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Share	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 3,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Examdira Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ..	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	[pr. whole share Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	.....	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Troscher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandesh Farming Company	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	96
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	114½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 210
Mexican Dollars	" 209
German Crowns	" 218
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

PRICES CURRENT 9th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 580 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 580 to 600
New Bhowanggur, (ready.)	" 590 to 600
New Oomrawutee	" 560 to 565
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 445 to 450
New Veeravee	" 540 to 560
New Khandeish	" 530 to 535
New Poratchee	" 490 to 500
New Accote	" 590 to 595
New Mangalore	" 500 to 505
New Hinghungaut	" 625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymized (Black and White)	" 33 to 34.
Bigee	" 27 to 28. Nominal,

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	"	2s. 0d. do.
Two "	"	1s. 11⅞d. do.
One "	"	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland		1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	c.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bankof Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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PEERSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	
3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

"	"	6	"	5 "
"	"	3	"	4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

1. To be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
2. If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
3. On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
4. Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £25 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On Demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposite at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,555 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	...fra.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do.	2-51	"
Sight	.....	2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.	
12 Ditto	5	do.	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 50,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s. 0d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11⅞d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On Sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASSEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¼d.	per Rupee
4	Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*

ANDREW GRANT, Esq.	SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq.	COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq.	E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods.

Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	"	4	do. do.
Do.	6	"	5	do. do.
Do.	12	"	7	do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

BANK CORPORATION.—IN- ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,
" 3 " at 2s. 0¼d. "
[illegible]mand..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
" ..... }
[illegible]e throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "
[illegible]'s sight are drawn on the Union Bank

[illegible]re drawn on the Bank of England.
[illegible]six months' sight is granted for any

[illegible]er £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 "
Do. 6 " .....4 "
Do. 12 " .....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બએ જોઇનટ સ્ટોકીક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacs of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs.

Board of Directors.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Chairman.
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Canna & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " 6
" 3 " 5
From 15 days to 2 " 4

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ½ per cent. Securities received for safe custody and interest or dividends thereon drawn *free*; on delivery up of the same ¼ per cent. will be charged.